



Macdonald College Library, FEB 13 1979

THE HARVEST

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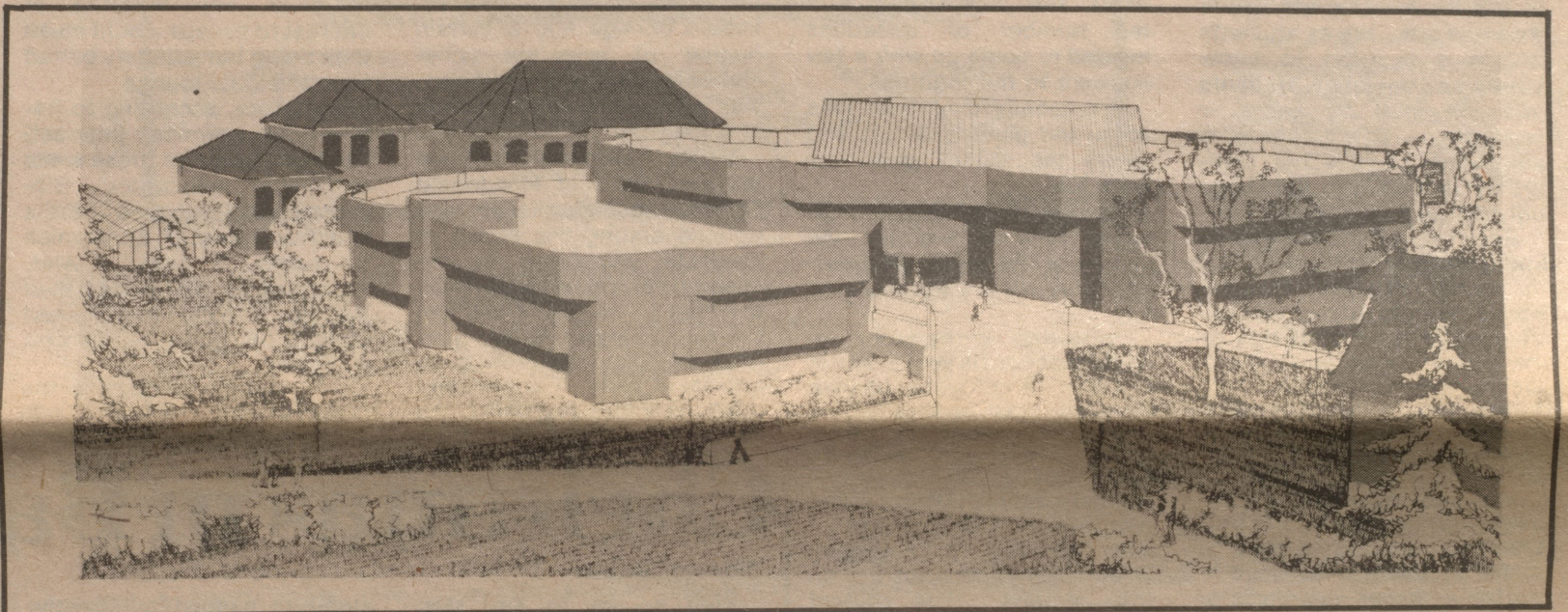
Pigeons Barred Access to Mac-Stewart Building

Howard Grosser

In addition to the library, the offices, and the lecture rooms to be left behind, once the move into the new Mac.-Stew. building is complete, will be hundreds of pigeons. Sad but true - gone will be their soothing melodic cooing; lost the pitter patter of little droppings adorned with moulted feathers. This is all due to the architect's oversight in not putting windowledges on the building's exterior. Actually it wasn't really an oversight ... They're not necessary since the windows in the new building cannot be opened anyhow. The three building complex - Agriculture building, Barton building (which up until now has been a barn) and the Macdonald Stewart building - will be climate controlled thus eliminating the necessity for natural ventilation.

The updated schedule for moving is: leaving the main and Chemistry buildings to John Abbott by May 15th, 1978 - the same date that Abbott will be out of Barton. Providing no parking violators are in the way, the route taken by the two moving vans will be non-intersecting. The renovation of the Agriculture building - to rebuild it into lecture rooms - will begin when classes end in the spring and hopefully will be complete before classes resume in the fall, since the embryo transfer unit is limited in space. The Biology building will be vacated by September 1st, 1978. There are no firm plans as of yet for the greenhouses attached to the Biology building. Most probably they'll remain under the Plant Science department's auspices until a suitable replacement can be found (for the greenhouses). The Main building library will be moved out by January 1st, 1979 - the exact time hasn't been fixed since the library clock hasn't been fixed.

The new climate controlled Macdonald Stewart building will house all undergraduate laboratories in its basement, the remainder of the building housing the administrative offices of all departments



except Plant Science, Ag. Economics, the extensions department, Morgan Arboretum offices, and the Lyman entomological museum.

The Agriculture building will contain the Plant Science and Ag economics departments, along with all lecture rooms and some graduate laboratories.

The Barton building will house a faculty library, the McLennan traveling library and the Main library as soon as adequate supports are put in.

The exact cost of the building could not be revealed since some detail might change. In any case McGill pays for the construction of the Mac-Stew building while the provincial government pays for all renovations and the ongoing maintenance. Campus maintenance is carried out by the Macdonald Physical Plant, John Abbott sharing in the costs.

Exterior changes are also coming. Major landscaping will begin in the spring around the three-building complex past Laird Hall to the C.C. (Centennial Centre not climate control). The C.C. parking lot will also be enlarged from its present 80 spaces to 150 spaces.

Although not economically feasible to roof the Macdonald Stewart building with red clay

tiles, the architect's intent was to design a structure which did not overpower the existing buildings' design. It is true that the new building isn't as high as the other buildings ...

Biblical Record Broken

The long standing biblical record for most consecutive days of rain was broken early this week in a small town outside of Montréal. Ste. Anne de Bellevue recorded its 41st straight day and night of rain. To mark the historic occasion the athletics department is organizing an inter-class Ark building league. It will take place Monday in the field next to the C.C. The wildlife Department is helping out by gathering two of each animal. The Animal Science Department is working with them, making sure they got two of each sex. The Economics Department is working on the economic feasibility of saving themselves while Plant Science is researching large scale hydroponics. The Soils Department is moving to higher ground.



Why is this Food Science student smiling?

EDITORIAL

Howie Grosser

According to the existing scheme, the bookstore rents its space in the C.C. for \$3000 per year. This money, and all profit made by the bookstore goes to the Centennial Center. Also, any deficit incurred by the bookstore must be made up by the C.C. Since the Centennial Center committee, (and all other student government bodies) has no control over management practices etc. of the bookstore, it is felt that this present scheme must change. The argument for a change is supported by the

fact that although there have been profits made in the past, the amounts varied considerably from year to year and could not be counted upon. Deficits have occurred (How?!? at those prices?!? you may ask) in the past also - last year being a case in point - a loss to the tune of \$5600 that must be paid for by the C.C. committee presumably from "future profits". (That's \$5600 from a school that considers \$200 profit on a beer bash "very successful").

To avoid the continuation of this insanity in the future the

C.C. committee has proposed a plan. The C.C. will have nothing to do with the profit or deficit, it will simply charge the bookstore a more realistic rent. The present \$3000 per year worked out to be slightly over 67 cents per square foot.

A more reasonable figure is \$3.50 per square foot totaling \$15,680 per year. This is not out of line since the Athletics department upstairs and the Diploma Program Offices in the basement pay \$4.00 per square foot.

Mr. William Shipley, the

bookstore's administrator has indicated that as a possible consequence to this, the bookstore may not be around next year. This may not be an undesirable development. As far as the "sundries" are concerned, the prices can be beaten even in a Ste. Anne's pharmacy. The text book situation could probably be easily worked out by professors ordering the books necessary for their courses.

One professor in the Economics department has done this in the past. Also lab books for many departments are handled

in this manner. An alternative would be working out something with McGill - You've heard of the McLennan Travelling Library, well ...

Alternative uses for the bookstore space could undoubtedly be found - uses that would even supply the lost revenue. A record shop, a food co-op, a movie theatre ...

The situation is still in its developmental processes and all of this discussion possibly premature. Let your opinions be voiced through our newly elected student reps and through this paper.

Red Tape Overview

Larry Scullin

One of MacDonald College's most talked about advantages in relation to other schools is its small size. We as students are in a position to know virtually all our fellow students and the staff by name or reputation. This intimacy is supposedly a plus not commonly offered by the large universities.

Because we are allowed to know the students, staff and the administrators of this school we are also given the chance to see the 'workings' of the system. To quote the old adage, "the more you find out, the less you know". The more questions we asked the more clouded our view of the goings on of this campus became.

In the course of our investigation of the bookstore problem, we discovered that:

1. The students must share in profits or losses regardless of how the bookstore is run.
2. The administration will not let the student council have a say in operating the bookstore.
3. The student council may raise the rent of the bookstore in retaliation to these limiting controls.

This exercise in alternate wrist-slapping is seemingly the norm in our mini-system.

Perhaps worse than the lack of communication between students and administration is the number of questions needed to come up with a few answers to our inquiries.

In response to our questions about the parking decals and where the money goes, we were told:

1. The decals pay only for next years stickers and for the handouts the guards give out.
2. The decals are expensive to buy.

Following up the story, we found that decals cost \$.09 not \$10.00. A straight answer seems difficult to find.

Why is there so little communication between students and administration? Almost every question asked was met by "I don't know if I can tell you." Privileged information is not a scarcity on this campus. The student council and the administration appear at times to function in spite of each other rather than for the students. Why is it so difficult to get straight answers to simple questions? If the purpose and goals of this institution is in the development of tomorrow's leaders then the tight-lipped system presently in charge is doing a damned good job.

LETTERS

In the year of 1977 a surprising number of would-be students applied to this well-known college and a certain degree of selection (what standards used are not known) was instated for the first time in a long time.

Upon returning to the hallowed halls of Macdonald College these new faces were noticed among the crowd of students wandering in the spacious corridors of the Main building. The Mac freshmen easily distinguishable from their JAC counterparts by a special mixture of apathy and intense keenness. Apathy, the new scholars had been told,

was one of the main requirements of being a true Mac, and to allow any measure of interest to escape would mean their being immediately barred from the C.C. lounge.

Therefore, according to tradition, all keenness (interest) has been saved for those areas of higher education; Biochemistry I, Principles of Soils and Principles of Economics to name a few. And, according to well-established tradition, most of this interest should be gone by second semester.

An attempt to capture the heart of each student was made when plans to raise

students fees were announced. Interest was aroused when it was found out that the "Harvest", Mac's one and only newspaper could not be published, theoretically for lack of funds (however, according to rumor, there is a more practical reason - more than likely fairly obvious in this edition).

Life at Macdonald College will become more interesting and challenging. Why? Because there are no funds left from the building fund to help with the moving of various artifacts and antiques. Each student will be required to pitch in and do his or her best. Caroline Begg

Christmas in Barbados

Howard Grosser

Well known to any Mac student or staff member who parks in one of the over 1500 campus parking spaces is the fact that they have paid \$10.00 or \$15.00 respectively for their parking decal and the privilege of being allowed to drive onto campus. According to Peter Knox who is administering the situation, the revenue from the sale of the parking decals goes to absorb the cost of the decals themselves and the

literature handed out by the security guards. A rough estimate of decal sales to date is 700 staff and 1700 student decals (these figures include John Abbott staff and students who don't pay for their stickers individually; the Abbott administration pays for them).

Elementary arithmetic indicates total revenue to date would be \$27,500.00 (700 x \$15.00 plus 1700 x \$10.00).

A subsequent phone call to Beaver decal company in St. Laurent who manufactures these decals provided the information that these decals cost \$0.09 each. Therefore, total expenditure for the decals themselves is \$216.00 (\$0.09 x 2400). Assuming "literature" costs about the same, the question remaining to be answered is: Where is the remaining \$27,000.00?

THE HARVEST

The Harvest is a monthly publication financed by the student's society of Macdonald College. The content does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the student's Council nor the Editorial Staff.

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The Lounge: A Quiet Place for a Drink

Please fill out and return to C.C. desk.

Whereas:

The bar disco is a profit making venture and, whereas the bar disco administration has made it clear that disco music is necessary to attract enough clientele to ensure these profits,

Proposal:

The campus should offer another place for music, liquor and entertainment. The C.C. lounge should be open during regular bar disco hours, liquor should be served and an alternative to disco music should be offered. The music could be either live local talent or by D.J. The old bar disco sound system could be rented for this purpose.

At least until the lounge bar is proven self sufficient volunteer personnel would be required to serve drinks, to D.J., and to clean up.

☐ Yes: I agree that the campus needs an alternative to the bar disco.

☐ Yes: I would also be willing to help out.

☐ No: The bar disco caters to everyone's needs and desires and it's good enough for me.

Un Voyage a Travers le Canada

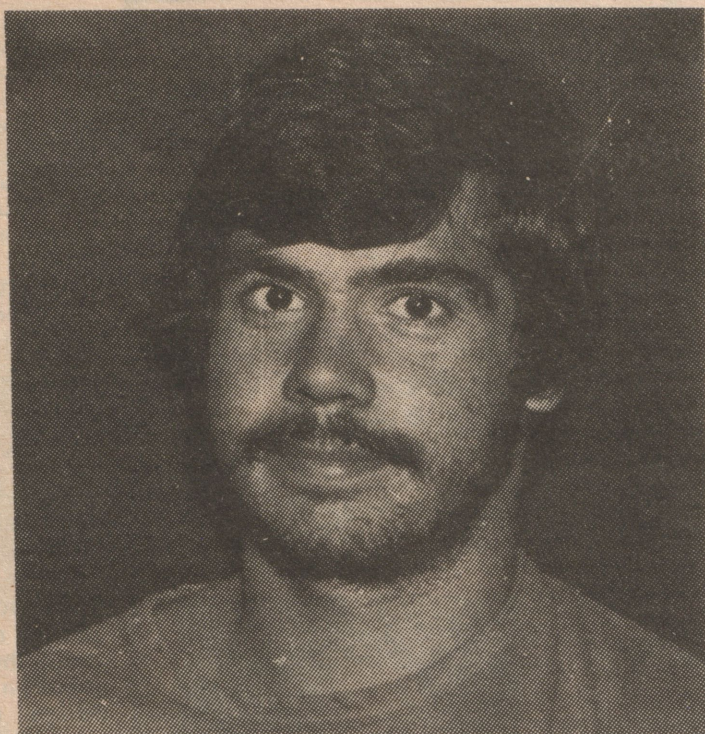
Normand Dussault

Le titre de cet article n'est pas exactement conforme à ce qui s'est passé, puisque nous sommes allés dans le Nord-ouest des Etats-Unis pour 9 Jours, pays unique pour sa Foire Mondiale et ses Tee-shirts souvenirs. C'est un samedi matin, treizième Jour du mois d'août que nous sommes partis après une Longue nuit dans le Lounge du Centennial Center. Si ma première nuit de camping sous une table du lounge fut assez pérille, la soirée d'adieu au bar disco fut plutôt émouvante. Finalement, le lendemain, c'est sous les pleurs et les agitements de mouchoirs de douzaines d'admirateurs que l'autobus a quitté le campus.

Notre première halte a Kingston fut charmante mais brève. En arrivant à Guelph, nous nous sommes installés dans les chambres du dortoir de L'université de Guelph. Le lendemain soir, nous avons acheté 29 truites pour notre repas, repas qui fut préparé pendant que notre charmant professeur-accompagnateur Thomas Gray Hartsock assistait à un meeting qui déciderait de notre sort à Guelph. Finalement, tout le monde mangea son filet de truite, même Dr. Hartsock qui arriva en retard mais qui eut droit à un repas special gracieuseté de Jules, d'ou est née la fameuse recette de truite aux "fines herbes"!....

Toujours est-il que le lendemain, nous quittons ce paradis de la gastronomie pour aller camper plus loin à Guelph.

Le reste du voyage fut



The entire University is saddened to learn of the accidental death of Guy Proulx over the Thanksgiving Day weekend. Guy's cheerful personality and lively spirit will long be remembered and missed by all who knew him.

ponctué de plusieurs bon repas ainsi que de fréquentes visites aux restaurants McDonald. Dans l'autobus, le moral était au beau fixe jusqu'aux 5 derniers bancs, territoire maudit des jeux d'argent (lire "Guts") ou plusieurs fortunes ont changé de mains, dont la mienne.

Nos 4 jours de vacances dont deux à Jasper puis deux autres à Banff furent mer-

veilleuses même si la moitié de la précipitation annuelle de l'Alberta est tombée durant ces vacances et que l'autobus nous a fait défaut sérieusement pour la première fois en trois semaines.

Voici un bilan des bons et mauvais cotés du voyage. Ont été appréciés:
-le rire communicatif de Chantal
-la présence du murissant Dr.

Hartsock
-le sourire du non-moins murissant Dr. Kennedy
-les deux jeux de "cribbage"
-les livres d'astérix
-la toilette du fond!
-la main sûre de Rolland, notre conducteur
-la prudence de notre expert en ours, Michel
-la victoire des élèves sur les prof. au football
-la source chaude sulfureuse

de Banff
L'autre coté de la médaille:
-les crampes durant le sommeil assis!
-le froid des Rocheuses Canadiennes
-le menu du restaurant Saw Mill à Edmonton
-l'odeur de la toilette après 3 jours sans halte!
-la visite d'un ours dans la tente à Dr. Hartsock
-d'avoir à tous se séparer à la fin du voyage.

C'est avec regret que j'ai appris un peu avant l'apparition de cet article, la mort tragique d'un ami commun à tous ceux de deuxième année, Guy Proulx.

L'accident tragique, survenu dans la nuit du 8 octobre, a privé le collège Macdonald d'un de ses plus courageux étudiant, autant du point de vue académique que sportif.

Nous ferons en sorte que Guy reste dans notre mémoire longtemps ici au collège, et plusieurs projets sont en cours en ce moment pour immortaliser son nom par plusieurs moyens dont le trophée mémorial Guy Proulx.

Guy était un membre assidu des activités sociales du campus et faisait aussi partie de l'équipe de football et de hockey de deuxième année.

Je voudrais, en mon nom et au nom de tous les étudiants du Collège Macdonald, offrir mes condoléances à la famille Proulx et remercier tous ceux qui sont venus assister à son exposition mardi soir et à son enterrement mercredi.

Mac Railroad: Solution to Job Problems

Michael Zidle

Graduates in Renewable Resources and Environmental Biology know the anxiety of trying to find summer jobs and permanent employment in their respective fields of study. In the past, the Macdonald Manpower Office has been totally ineffective in locating jobs for students in Renewable Resources (R.R.) and the Environmental Biology (E.B.) majors. The Macdonald Manpower fails to provide, effectively, information concerning Canadian government employment prospects. Presently, E.B. and R.R. students have superior chances of finding work related to their fields of study at the McGill University Manpower. This information should be available at Macdonald!

As far as we know, there are very few R.R. and E.B. graduates that are placed in permanent positions in their related fields.

Founding members of Mac Railroad have asked faculty members and C.M.C. personnel:

1) Who is responsible for the "zero" employment prospects?

2) Why is there an apparent job

void at Mac for R.R. people?

Faculty members and CMC personnel lay the blame elsewhere.

Mac Railroad has been created to undertake the "job search" responsibility that both the CMC and faculty have so far avoided. Mac Railroad will devote all its time and energy to creating employment prospects.

An executive of R.R. and E.B. unemployed graduates and undergraduates is being formed to implement "plans of action". You, the R.R. and E.B. undergrads, may be called upon to participate in the program.

At present, we do not have any form of viable communication links between the renewable resources students

(and E.B. student) and potential employers. The aim of the Mac Railroad is to maintain this necessary communication

Presently, the success rate for graduates is atrocious. A practically nil placement rate is totally unacceptable. Mac Railroad's mandate is to up this statistic. Shortly, a general meeting of all those in renewable resources will be

called. Your attendance is vital.

For further information on Mac Railroad, contact the following people:

Michael Zidle 457-2204
Room 373
Bruce Carlin Rm 383
David Gardiner 482-1152
Chris Wood 697-5207

Mac Gives Birth

Michael Zidle

Mac has given birth to its newest baby. Its name is Mae, Macdonald Association of the Environment.

Mae is a newly formed organization on campus. Its main interest is in environmental affairs and how these affairs affect Macdonald students. It is especially important to publicize the fact that there are environmental studies currently underway at Macdonald. Previously, environmentally oriented students have not had any proper center in which to concentrate their efforts. Mae's function is to act as such a center.

Mae is presently research-

ing the feasibility of setting up a recycling depot at Macdonald for the campus and the inhabitants of Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

This project is expected to commence in the spring and will involve the recycling of the 3 main constituents of household waste. These are paper, glass, and tin cans. Research is presently underway to secure proper markets for these recycled resources.

Any individuals or groups wishing further information may contact Michael Zidle at 457-6580 Ext. 325. The Mae club is now located in the Biology Annex building of Environmental Conservation.

Large yellow and red maple leaves
faces who once nestled in the sun
now turn down from us as we walk
in defoliating woods
As though, leaping to a windless death
they might swiften winters passage
by falling to débris
While neige, edging for the right to be, rains
pleasant consternation
our rubber boots ankle deep, amuck.
Few sounds bear any resemblance to this once
summer wood
All signs, deft and subtle, say this winter
thrust will be more deep
and cold than ever before
But we in our silent walk
would warm each other by clasping hands.
- octobre,

Nivlek

Fall Royal '77

This year's Fall Royal brought a lot of people from all walks of life to Macdonald this past weekend to see what we have to offer. Our roving reporter was sent out to find some of these people. This is what he brought back:



Lois Logan;

Rep; What has interested you here?
Lois; The Agronomy display over there.

Rep; What brought you into farming?

Lois; My great grandparents; they homesteaded in Saskatchewan. Our family has always farmed.



Richard Ringe

Rep; What brings you to the Fall Royal?

R.R.; Actually, I came to use the library, and just dropped by to see some displays.

Rep; And how do you like them?

R.R.; Very much so far, I'll be enrolling here next January in Botany.

Rep; As a result of the Fall Royal?

R.R.; No, I am now at Concordia in Botany, but in two years we have hardly seen a plant!



Alan Thompson

Rep; What did you like best here?

Alan; THIS! (pointing to soil erosion display)

Rep; Do you want to be a farmer?

Alan; Um...I don't think so.



Bob McClelland

Rep; What attracted you here?

Bob; Oh, you know, the parties, woodsmen, the ploughing competition.

Rep; Where are you working?

Bob; The CO-OP in Thurso.

Rep; Thurso??

Bob; Yeah, you know, where Guy Lafleur was born.



Bruce Coulman

Rep; Comments?

Bruce; "We need more space!"



Gilles Corno

"A good turnout this year, we got more profs involved than before."



Jack Sadler

Rep; What could possibly draw you here, Jack?
Jack; I think it was the booze...



Karina

"Nothing I could really sink my teeth into."

After a day of frantic activity arranging displays, Fall Royal '77 officially got underway with the Spaghetti Dinner at the Bar Disco. What a beautiful sight - a bar full of Mac students at the feeding trough slurping up huge quantities of spaghetti and French bread. (We would like to award the Nobel gastronomy prize to whoever made that sauce.)

Thanks go out to the AUS for making the dinner and Mac Night so successful.

During Saturday and Sunday the public descended on the exhibits in the C.C. Considering the weather, it was a good turnout and our guests seemed enthusiastic about the displays. Special attention was paid to the decibel meter in the Engineering display (Is your voice pure?...I beg your pardon?), Bobby Clarke's Blackbird slide show, and the worms in Parasitology.

Each display was rated by a panel of visiting judges and for the second year running, Parasitology (YECCHH) received top honours. Honourable mentions go to Agricultural Engineering (2nd) and Food Science (3rd). A special thanks for those involved in the Plant Science; Agricultural Chemistry and Physics; Microbiology; Animal Science; Wildlife; Ecolife-styles; and Cuso exhibits.

But all this was chickenfeed compared to what was going on down at the Farm Centre! The more hardy members of the public were given tours of the pig and dairy barns while the equally hardy Mac students participated in the tractor rodeo and ploughing match. Only three people showed up for the ploughing (can you blame them?) but there was a big turnout for the tractor rodeo (20 out of 25 signees). You may be asking: Yes, but what is a tractor rodeo, anyway? It consisted of three events which tested the student's ability to manoeuvre a fertilizer spreader, hay wagon or blade around a number of barrels as rapidly as possible. The contestants in the expert class also had to back the hay wagon through a narrow space and be able to operate the hydraulics holding the blade. Points were awarded for both speed and safety.

The winners of the three classes were: Men's (experienced), Doug Morrison; Men's (novice), Andres Aadoson - **not Paul Tomassin**; Women's, Debra Hegger. Rudy's machinery will never be the same!

To all those who participated in the Fall Royal,

Susan Johnson

Famous Quotes

"To do is to be"

J.P. Sartre

"To be is to do"

Albert Camus

"Doo bee Doo bee Doo"

Frank Sinatra

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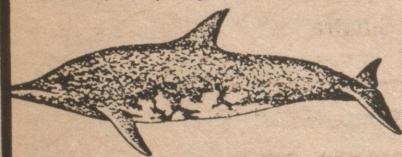
An Equal Intelligence?



Jovino Santos

Even though dolphins have been a constant theme in the world's mythologies for so long, and even stereotyped in public opinion as being intelligent and friendly mammals, there is much about them that still eludes man. It is interesting to note that, when many people accept the possibility that mankind could maintain communication with other types of beings, more often than not they imagine a contact with some weird-looking creature stepping out of a dazzling spaceship. It only occurs to a few that intelligent communication could be kept with some animal species here on Earth.

But could it? Is there any other species that could possibly match the complexity of our brain, the subtleties of our languages or our engineering feats? If there were one, it would certainly be busy trying to spread its own numbers over the planet, conquering nature and the environment, as we are. How can they be intelligent, if they don't have culture, or progress?



We know some animals are more intelligent than others. Some live by performing stereotyped tasks, which are explained by the concepts of drive and instinct. Others can be taught by man to do things, if we use stimuli such as electrical shocks, food rewards, or bells. Anyone who has been to a dolphin show in which the animals jump high in the air and play skillfully with objects in response to the trainer's whistle knows that they must have some sort of mental development in order to learn the tricks. Still, the idea remains that they are not much more than trained animals, conditioned by certain stimuli to a set of circumstances.

The cetacean brain has been shown to be more complex than what our old view of whales and dolphins allowed it to be. First, there is its size. a

bottlenose dolphin brain weighs 1600 grams, that of a killer whale or orca, 6000 grams, and that of a sperm whale 9000 grams. To this we can compare our own 1400 gram brain. Of course, differences in body size account for some of the brain size differences, but even a 7 foot dolphin has a larger brain than a full-grown man. Besides, the external layer of the cetacean brain, or the neocortex, is deeper and has more convolutions than that of the human brain. The neocortex forms perceptions, memories and thoughts in humans, and is a more recent development for our species, since *Australopithecus*, our primate



forefather, had a 700 gram brain a million years ago. Thirty million years ago, on the other hand, the ancestors of dolphins had already a grain larger than *Australopithecus*. Their evolution has been slower than ours, but over time it has enabled them to attain a larger brain size.

What is this large brain used for, anyway? Not for manipulation, not for tool-building, not for the creation of a supra-individual culture. What about communication? Recent studies done with captive and wild dolphins have indicated that they emit a wide variety of sounds, and that each indivi-



dual animal may have its own call notes, or a characteristic way of producing the sounds. Unlike us, they have no vocal chords but use the blowhole on the top of the head to produce whistles, creakings, clicks, squawks and other hard-to-describe sounds. Hearing is their most developed sense (since in water visibility is so poor beyond a

certain range). They perceive frequencies in a much wider spectrum than we do, and use sounds up to 150,000 Hertz in the sonar beams with which they scan the ocean in front of them in search of food. To this we may compare our own hearing, which only perceives

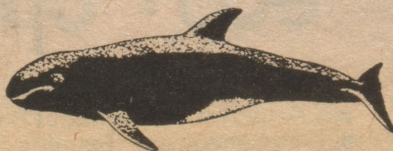


frequencies up to 20,000 Hertz. In fact, a blindfolded dolphin will find its way in a maze, just by employing its sonar.

When communicating with other dolphins, lower frequencies (up to 65,000 Hertz) are used, in a great variety of patterns. The meaning of these sounds is still to be determined, but studies have shown that dolphins can convey information to others when they swim in formation.

Some larger whales, such as the humpback have had their 'songs' recorded and analyzed by a computer. The complex patterned sounds produced by these creatures are carried by reflection for hundreds of miles, strange moanings and gliding melodies that seem to convey melancholy or joy, much as music does. Indeed, the computer readouts showed that the sounds are arranged into 20 or 30 minute segments, and in each one of them there are certain melodies that are repeated as themes, or movements.

One of the more interesting works done on the mind of a cetacean species was conducted by Dr. John Lilly, in the Virgin Islands, with a male bottlenose dolphin and a female human observer. In one of the experiments the two lived together for 7 weeks in a



specially designed room, and soon the dolphin was alternating its usual 'dolphinsese' sounds with humanoid vowels and consonants, in an attempt to imitate words spoken by the observer. In some instances a whole phrase was repeated, but at a higher frequency, so that only by slowing down the recorded tapes could the words be understood.

The repeating of words does not require a big brain: parrots, mynahs and other birds can be trained to say long sentences and we don't call that interspecies communication.



Dolphins, however, are not mere repeaters. They seem to enjoy it as a sort of game, like a mental ping-pong that is in itself a form of communication. Even the most detached observers can sense some interest on the part of the dolphin in learning new forms of play.

What kind of communication can we foresee between two species such as men and dolphins, separated by living in different environments, with such different lifestyles? Our language is mainly a digital one, in which information is understood on the basis of its



sequence in time and space, like written words or the Morse code. On the other hand, dolphins communicate mostly by analog, in which a lot of information is conveyed at once, more like Chinese characters, that 'are' what they represent. A language based on the production of complex patterned sounds, plus body movement can be more suited to deal with items such as

emotions and feelings. Analog emotion communication can cross species barriers easily.

One of the reasons for believing that cetaceans do have a well-developed consciousness is the extreme playfulness and humour they exhibit. Play is a hallmark of intelligence and is indispensable for creativity. In Hawaii, a group of researchers taught a dolphin to create a novel trick each day, by reinforcing original behavior patterns. The dolphin soon caught on, and started to improvise new games on its own initiative.

The most crucial question these facts raise is: Can we learn how to accept the existence of a consciousness comparable to ours in whales and dolphins, even if it does not involve manipulation of the environment? Due to their small size, dolphins have been chosen by some investigators



as subjects in interspecies communication projects. One of such projects is the Dolphin Embassy, a floating platform off the coast of Australia, where men and dolphins will live in close contact, but without restrictions on free movement on either side. The assumption is that curiosity, interest and learning will be mutual, and all interactions will be filmed and documented.

In the meanwhile, we continue to slaughter the cetaceans of the world ruthlessly.

Several species of whales are in danger of extinction, and the tuna fishing industry alone is responsible for the death of at least 100,000 dolphins each year. Can the discovery of cetacean consciousness be compatible with their killing?

From Chocolate Bars to Starving Babies

Next time you mix up a cold glass of 'Nestle's Quik' for yourself think of an emaciated baby sucking on a dirty bottle of watered down infant formula. It is likely that that baby will die of malnutrition. Lyn Dobrin, co-editor of Food Monitor, in an article called "Infant Formula Abuse", describes how infant formula has been creating havoc in developing countries around the world.

In recent years companies such as Nestle, Abbott, American Home Products, Bristol-Myers have been promoting the use of infant formula instead of breast feeding throughout the third world. This massive advertising campaign uses everything from posters on hospital walls to television to "milk nurses". These are saleswomen, dressed in white uniforms, who explain to mothers the benefits of infant formula. Many of them are not qualified nurses but are often identified with hospital staff. The infant formula is not in itself a bad product and if used properly provides adequate nourishment for babies. But when

seen in context the promotion of infant formula in poor areas seems, to say the least, irresponsible.

The problems stem from the high price of the formula and from the need for cleanliness. A report on breast feeding by Consumer Reports states, "When there is unclean water, inadequate refrigeration, poor home hygiene or too little money to buy enough formula, bottle feeding can be dangerous, and even fatal. The formula may become contaminated, exposing the infant to serious infection; also, the formula may be over diluted in an attempt to save money, leading to severe malnutrition". The instructions for use of the Nestle infant formula include "Wash your hands thoroughly with soap each time you have to prepare a meal for baby". But in many areas of the third world there is no running water, not to mention electricity or refrigeration facilities. A Cornell nutritionist who surveyed mothers in St. Vincent in the Caribbean found that for nearly 200 of them "There is no question that it is absolutely

impossible for the vast majority of them to maintain the necessary cleanliness, let alone sterility. Few had electricity, fewer still a refrigerator and none had access to safe water".

The price of the formula is often prohibitively high so that the family would spend a large proportion of its income if it fed a baby adequately on infant formula. For example, according to Ted Greiner in a report for Cornell University's Program on International Nutrition and Development Policy "The cost of adequately feeding a 6-month old infant was equivalent to half the minimum wage in that country". The result is that the mother dilutes the formula to stretch out her meagre supply, which inevitably leads to malnutrition connected with infant formula: "713 of 717 children admitted to hospitals in Sierre Leone for malnutrition had been bottle fed; in Chile in 1973, three times as many deaths occurred among infants who were bottle fed before three months old than among wholly breast fed infants with a bacterial conta-

mination rate of 80 percent discovered in feeding bottles."

Although malnutrition is a fact of life in most developing countries it is often not a serious problem till after the baby is weaned. This usually takes place when the baby is between one and two years old but may occur much later. Since the earlier malnutrition sets in the more severe are the effects, such as brain damage, this one or two year period of grace is important. Even if supplied in adequate amounts, a milk replacer is not as good as the real thing. Frances Moore Lappe, in her new book **Food First**, points out that human milk has a different protein-fat composition than cow's milk and is suited to the human baby's kidney. Cow's milk is higher in protein but the calf grows much faster than a human baby and can handle a high protein diet.

Furthermore, third world countries can ill afford another expensive and unnecessary import, not to mention a malnourished population. In fact, the United Nation's Protein Advisory Group has

suggested that underdeveloped countries should design their own milk replacer for mothers who cannot breast feed. This would be cheaper and more suited to local needs and conditions. In many third world countries the governments and public health departments are trying to combat the spread of infant formula use by distributing literature on child nutrition, by persuading stores not to display infant formula advertising, by banning "milk nurses" and developing cheap, nourishing artificial feeding regimes.

There has been a lot of discussion in North America about the "starving millions", rapidly becoming billions, and the world's inability to produce enough food. One wonders if this does not have more to do with politics and economics than with agricultural limitations. The promotion of infant formula is one way in which corporations are undermining agriculture around the world.

Susan Johnson

ECOLIFESTYLES



Jennifer Ramsey

The ECOLOGICAL LIFE—STYLES EVENING SEMINAR SERIES was organized in late 1975 by a group of Macdonald College students who were concerned with the present policies in agriculture, energy production, and nutrition. As part of a university experience, they felt that they should be exposed to different viewpoints and invited various speakers to present informal seminars for both the Macdonald College community and the public in general.

Those who attended the LIFESTYLES will remember familiar faces on the campus amongst the speakers: Prof. Alan Watson ('Biological weed control'), Michael Gertler ('A comparison of the productivity economics and energy budgets of 14 pairs of organic and conventional farms in the U.S. Corn Belt'), David Ludwig ('Biological agriculture and systematic change'), and Louise Miner, Anne Marie de Passillé, and Molly Thomson ('Magical foods for health').

Du au nombre considerable d'étudiantes et d'étudiants d'expression française qui fréquentent cette institution, ce journal voudrait publier plus d'articles en français. Contribuez à votre journal en y publiant un article.

Other speakers included: Claude Aubert ('Converting to biological agriculture'), Daryl McGlauglin ('Potato politics in New Brunswick'), Ken Rubin ('Food organizing in Canada'), Joe Collins ('The world food problem'), Dr. Peter Sindell ('Conserver society for Canada'), and Sue Peters and Sam Smith ('The progress of biological agriculture in Europe').

This year the ECOLIFESTYLES group has begun its season with a seminar by Prof. Phil Warman who spoke about 'Practical bio-organic methods of fruit and vegetable production'.

Future topics include: seaweed fertilizers, silviculture, and economics of biological agriculture. Other seminar topics remain to be chosen and the group welcomes any suggestions concerning the ECOLIFESTYLES SEMINAR SERIES.

Those who attended the seminars in previous years should note that the series is being held on alternate Tuesdays this year. Those who have yet to attend an evening with us, we hope to see you there at 8PM in the Centennial Centre lounge!

International Students Must Pull Together

It may sound surprising to those of you who have never given thought to the various countries represented at Macdonald College, but it is a fact that our student population is comprised of people from the following countries: (to mention a few) **Bahamas, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, Greece, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Somalia, Yemen and Venezuela.**

Considering the large international contingent here a number of questions come to mind:

1. *Has there been any exchange of ideas about history, culture, religion, politics, etc. between the students of the various countries indicated above?*
2. *What do Canadians know about these minority groups at Macdonald College?*

Mac students should be familiar with the West Indian Fall Dance which offers a little information on the culture, food, and music of the West Indies. Chinese students have also had functions introducing their culture to the rest of the student body. But what about

the other minority groups?

A combined effort must be made by the international students at Macdonald College to educate each other and Canadians about their culture, politics, and history. Otherwise, students will leave this place still holding stereotyped beliefs such as:

- West Indians live in trees.
- All people in Africa are starving.
- Developing countries have a poor standard of living.

Foreign students must expose the present student population to life as it exists in their countries, ie. the successes and failures. (Please be reminded readers that failures are not only confined to developing countries.)

There are many ways of educating people about other countries. Consideration could be given to some of the following:

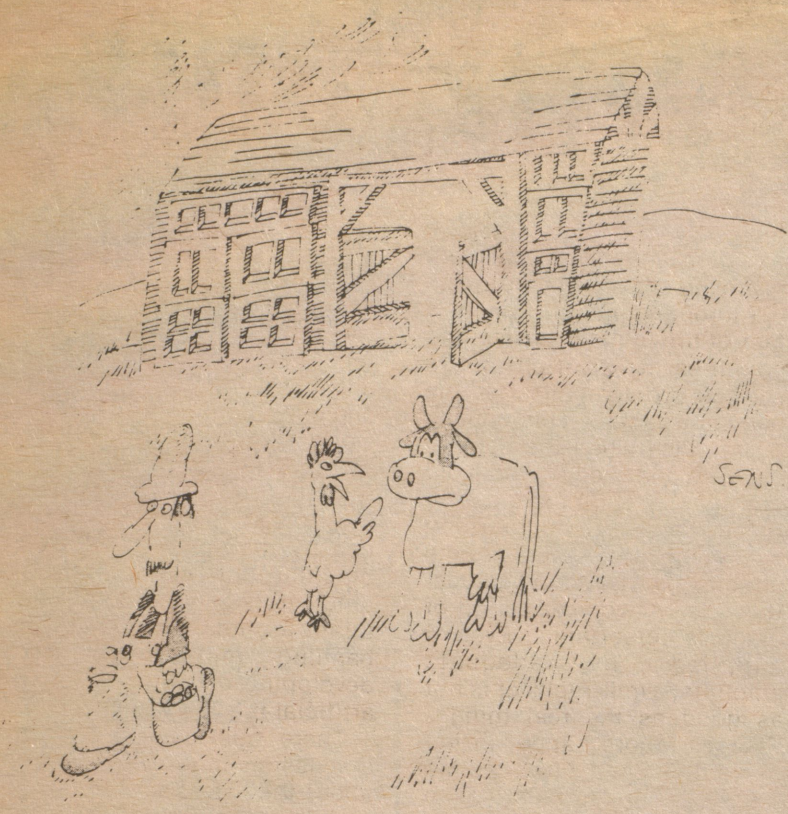
1. *Talks by a representative of the country. eg. a student or person from the country's diplomatic corps.*
2. *Films.*
3. *Displays.*
4. *Visits to Macdonald College by National Groups in Canada.*
5. *Dating if she is willing or if he asks you.*

Whether we like it or not, we are all concerned about the continued existence of the human race, the more we know about each other, the more we will be capable of understanding each other in the future.

Lincoln Tomlinson

eco • upcoming

The next seminar will be held on Nov. 1. This time two films will be shown: "A Sense of Humus" ABOUT Organic farmers across Canada and "Farming is Farming" about small farms



"Do you realize we're supplying him with a guaranteed annual income?"

Dr. Warman Tells All

The Ecological Lifestyles Seminar series began their 1977-78 program last week by welcoming as their guest speaker, Dr. Philip Warman. Dr. Warman is a sessional lecturer in the Soils Department here at Mac. His discussion of the "Practical Bio-organic Methods for Fruit and Vegetable Production" was based upon experiences gained at his fruit and vegetable farm near Woodstock, Ontario.

Along with problems of maintaining a viable business, finding satisfactory employees, and marketing his product, he pointed out that often neighbouring farmers were skeptical of his techniques. Nevertheless, it has been possible to operate without costly pesticides, herbicides, and synthetic fertilizers. In their place he uses many 'bio-organic' farming methods, innovation and an unacclaimed, though obvious, knowledge of the plants, insects, soil and farm environment.

'Organic' farming does not rely upon any one mechanism for success; rather it adapts and systematically uses many farming methods to encourage the growth of healthy plants. Widely recognized procedures such as: choice and breeding of hybrid plants resistant to climate extremes, insects, and weeds; use of biological pest and weed control; maintaining a litter free, pruned, and weeded farm environment; companion planting; crop rotation; and use of fertilizers such as compost, bone meal, and manure, are emphasized and integrated. Each procedure contributes a part, while being optimized by timing management, to a farming system that prevents insect and weed problems while giving good crop yields and improving the soil in both the short and long terms. Such 'organic' farming has used relatively small amounts of energy yet has produced tasty produce at competitive prices.

Had a
rough week?

unwind at
HAPPY HOUR
FRIDAY -
4:00pm - 7:30

Beer - 50 cents
(off the rack) shots - \$1.00



Spectrum

Counterfeit Chocolate.

Standard Brands, the food conglomerate that makes Baby Ruth and Butterfinger bars no longer uses chocolate to coat its bars but has switched to a synthetic substitute derived from cotton. The new coating has been termed 'an undisclosed brown substance', and even the president of the company has confessed "I'm not sure exactly what it is".

Counterfeit chocolate is being offered by the candy makers because it is more profitable to them, not because it is better tasting or more nutritious. In their words, "It is a more lasting coating, ... nice gloss, nice shine, nice snap to the product."

Canada Ideal Site for Nuclear Waste.

A former uranium prospector says Canada's Pre-Cambrian Shield should become a dumping ground for nuclear wastes from Canada and other countries as well. Michael Phillips of Peterborough, Ont., told an environmental hearing in Bowmanville that while the federal government spends millions of dollars in the production of nuclear energy, only a pittance is spent on waste disposal.

Old Tires Become New Roads.

A study commissioned by the federal government has recommended that a rubber recycling plant be built to recycle rubber from scrap tires for use in asphalt roads.

The study, commissioned by the Department of Fisheries and the Environment said the plant should be built in Regina to serve the Prairie provinces.

Roads constructed with rubberized asphalt-concrete could last as long as conventional asphalt pavement, and should have better riding characteristics, improved skid resistance, and a reduced tendency to crack.

There's still time...

Oil spills off the Alaska North Coast would be even more effective in melting the Arctic ice than was supposed,

the first field study of the effect has found.

The small test spill increased the absorption of sunlight by ice to over 90 percent and showed that even vigorous cleanup efforts were inadequate to prevent the increased melting which resulted.

Charles Weir, the Coast Guard scientist who conducted the test, estimated that an offshore drilling blowout could affect an area of ice 60 miles wide, large enough to possibly trigger extensive melting of the Arctic ice cap and worldwide global climate changes. Offshore drilling is not planned until 1980.

First cyclamates, then saccharin, what next?

Honey may contain toxic chemicals capable of causing cancer and birth defects a research team at Oregon State University has reported. Tansy Ragwort, a weed common in the western U.S., contains alkaloids that cause liver damage in animals; honey bees forage on the ragwort during dry summer months. The researchers reported that significant quantities of the ragwort alkaloids were found in four samples of honey from Oregon. Concentrations ranged up to 3.9 parts per million.

When all else fails...

A group calling themselves the "Environmental Life Force" was apparently responsible for the attempted napalm bombing of seven crop-dusting aircraft at the Salinas airport in California.

Their attempt was unsuccessful, as the napalm failed to ignite. ELF has openly declared war on manufacturers and distributors of chemicals of organic synthesis.

Quebec Sait Faire;

Researchers at the University of Quebec have found that Ozone can be used to preserve fruits and vegetables. Ozone, a strong oxidizing agent, kills bacteria and fungi on the surface of produce. In the U.S., pesticides and fungicides or wrapping paper impregnated with these chemicals are used for this purpose. The ozone is believed to leave

no residue of any kind. In Europe, it is widely used in place of chlorine to purify water and treat sewage discharge.

Don't Go Near the Water

An eleven year old boy tried to jump across a snow covered creek, sank into the muddy banks opposite, and suffered extreme burns from caustic soda which was in the creek, concentrated in nearby soil; a St. Louis Post-Dispatch photographer who went to photograph the creek was also burned. The caustic soda in the creek near Granite City, Illinois, was traced to leaks from a tank kept by the Apex Oil Company, which had been fined in 1971 and 1975 for causing oil spills on the Mississippi River.

Energy from Satellites; A New Form of Space Heater.

American scientists have discovered a method of converting and transmitting solar energy by a satellite that is three times as efficient as today's power plant methods, says a U.S. expert in aerospace exploration.

Dr. Roger Johnson of Grumman Aerospace Corp. said that satellite-powered solar energy would become a valuable new source of energy within twenty years. Compared to a new nuclear power plant which only produces 1 million kilowatts of energy, the solar satellite could produce 5 million kilowatts. The satellite, 15 square miles in area would gather and convert the solar power into microwave energy before beaming it down to earth. Receptacles, the size of football fields, would receive and convert the microwave energy to DC power. Once solar power reaches this stage, it is easily distributed through existing energy systems to urban centres.

Dragonflies Oust Pesticide Use.

The southern Maine towns of Ogunquit and Wells successfully used dragonflies rather than pesticides last year to fight mosquitos. The dragonfly nymph can eat about 3,000 mosquito larvae in an hour. An adult can consume up to twice its own weight in mosquitos each hour.

Color and Light Boutique

Vitreau pour Abat-Jour - Lampes - Vitres
Custom Stained Glass -

Lamps and Windows

Handicraft - Artisanat

74-C STE. ANNE BLVD 457-3883

Growing Tips for House Plants

Does your room in residence lack zip? Your new apartment just doesn't pull it together? Well listen, you probably just need a few plants to turn your hovel into a home. Thus commences budget botany 101A. Here are three very common plants you'll find easy to grow.

Coleus blumei - coleus is an attractive plant noted for its coloured foliage. The leaves are coloured red, purple, yellow and green with many combinations making it a cheery plant for a drab room. Easily grown in well-lighted spots, coleus should be pinched back occasionally to encourage side branching. Propagation is done by taking cuttings or from seeds (AC - DC?). As many coleus are in seed at this time of year, coleus becomes not only easy to grow but cheap! Throw a few seeds into a pot with potting soil and within a few weeks - a friend.

Tradescantia (Wandering Jew) - Here is a plant which is very, very hard to kill - yes it will grow even in Stewart Hall. This plant hangs nicely in windows or in indirect light. It also hangs nicely in pots. Don't over water this plant or you'll send it to the big greenhouse in the sky. Propagate via cuttings as Wandering Jew's root very quickly. Stick a piece of the stem into a pot with some moist sand, peat moss, or a sterile potting mix and you'll have another plant in several weeks.

Philodendron - The word Philodendron is Greek for tree-lover. If plants are Greek to you a Philodendron is the perfect plant. One of the easiest plants to grow; there

are hanging, trailing and trucking forms. *P. cordatum* is the most common variety with its dark green heart shaped leaves able to grow in dim light. Don't over water it, especially in the winter and you and your Philodendron will live happily ever after.

Q. *The soil in my pots is covered with a white chalky substance - is it harmful? What should I do about it?*

A. Your problem is a build up in the soil of salts. If plants are

continually watered from the bottom or are in plastic pots these salts from the water will build up and form a crust. This crust will inhibit water and air movement in your soil. Fresh soil and repotting in porous clay pots will solve your problem.

Q. *Why do the tips of my spider plant go brown?*

A. Spider plants are one of several common tropical plants which have parallel venation. What this means to

you is that any drastic fluctuation in watering the plant, especially overwatering, will cause browning of tips. Ca and Mg salts in our drinking water also have the same effect. Most plants will benefit from the use of rain water whenever possible.

Q. *The leaves of my umbrella tree have small webs on them. They are also turning yellow - what is wrong?*

A. This sounds like a problem with spider-mites. These very

small insects adhere to the underside of leaves and will suck happily away if the plant remains untreated. I suggest you first wash the plant off, removing as many webs as possible. Then, when it is dry, spray with a commercial house plant spray. This procedure should be repeated every 4 to 5 days for several weeks.

Please direct any questions to **GROWING TIPS** care of the Harvest Office.

JJ. Cale: Smooth and Easy

JJ Cale was in town last Friday night. In fact, he was playing with his band at 'Le Plateau' auditorium. If it weren't for the patented laid back vocals and uniquely melodic lead breaks sliding out of the shadows though, the crowd wouldn't have known. Mr. Cale, to put it mildly, doesn't like bright lights. The show opened with a country western singer from Memphis, Paul Kraft, whose main claim to fame was a song of the title 'Linda Lovelace come sit on my face'. The man was a competent guitarist and picked a mean banjo but his stage presence was less than dynamic and with a large percentage of the audience french speaking, much of his witty (?) lyricism fell on deaf ears. Although the crowd politely called him back for a perfunctory encore, they were obviously waiting for Cale. From the minute they took the stage till the final song the JJ Cale band turned out a steady flow of the mellow

blues rock that they are known for. Cale was backed by seven musicians ranging from a mandoline player to an harmonica soloist, all of whom turned in faultless performances, as did Cale himself. Throughout the concert he stationed himself to one side of the stage in the shadows and faced inwards towards his band as he played, giving the spotlight to the other musicians rather than to himself. A veteran studio performer, Buddy Eveans, was on pedal steel guitar. He amazed the audience who, like most Montreal area people, are not exposed to much of this instrument. The acoustics were excellent, as they usually are at Le Plateau, but the mixing was under par as the keyboardist, who seemed to be quite good, was inevitably drowned out by the other instruments - even during his solos. The same can be said for the harmonica. It is a pity that this happens in a hall with such good acoustics and with such good musicians playing.

It would not be fitting to omit the performance of Long Tom on the mandolin. With the rest of the band exuding a kind of laid back professionalism, this 6 foot plus cowboy hatted wonder was stomping and jumping around quite enthusiastically and did a quasi rock and roll type solo - much to the delight of the audience.

The band played a good repertoire of songs dating from Cale's first album "Naturally", to his latest and most popular in this area "Troubador".

When they finished off the encore with Magnolia, every one seemed to feel that they had received their money's worth. A popular comment though, after the band had left the stage for the final time and the lights had come on was "Good show, but I wonder what JJ Cale looks like?"

Tom Rutherford

Humour in the Soviet Press

MOSCOW—The soviet press has recently undertaken a new project in the form of a weekly humour column that will feature the jokes of the Soviet Union's seven comedians. **PRAVDA** announced that this addition to their otherwise "business-only" approach to journalism is in keeping with the Soviets' new constitution which stresses human rights, humor being regarded as an essential addition to the new Soviet lifestyle.

After following this column faithfully since its inauguration, I have selected a few of the most notable passages in order to introduce this new source of humor to the free world.

Question: *Why did the chicken cross the road?*

Answer: To escape the exploitation of a Capitalistic society and live in the Utopian Paradise of an egg commune.

Question: *Why do firemen wear red suspenders?*

Answer: To demonstrate their solidarity with world communism.

Question: *Why did the American throw the clock out the window?*

Answer: Because it was a constant reminder of the impending doom of Imperialism.

This valuable addition to Soviet comedy has so impressed certain high ranking officials in Moscow that they are awarding these comedians the Nobel Prize that was seized at Soviet Customs from expatriate Alexander Solzhenitsyn as he fled the country. As the now famous author so aptly expressed it: "Soviet writing has become so chauvinistic (Chauvinistic) that it isn't even funny (Funny)."

by T.G. Roberto

